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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they treest in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## The Candidate's Last Trick.

He tried imperialism and found there was nothing in it.

He tried lambasting the Trusts and found there was nothing in it. He tried denying that prosperity existed

and asserting that if it did, it was on the wane, and neither his denial nor his assertion worked. He tried the whole platform and special parts of it, and neither parts nor whole

would work. He tried ABSALOM, but the young man would not be scared. He tried the commercial travellers, but they were too busy to be bothered. He tried the farmers, but

they had too much money in the bank. He tried issues paramount and subordinate, and there was nothing in them. He tried militarism in a general way, and nobody was frightened. At last at Indianapolis, where he delivered his labored essay on imperialism, he sank to the depth of saying that the Republicans want a standing army "so that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought

to be cured by remedial legislation. We don't believe that there is in the country one laboring man so much of an idiot as to swallow such an assertion. It marks the desperate and demoralized candidate whose gull-catching tricks and high pretences have failed; who in the final days of his hopeless struggle reverts to his real self and returns to his essential principle one of his speeches at Omaha he said: and method; the belief and practice that ignorance, envy and "class" hatred are the ruling forces in the American electorate.

## The German and French Proposals.

We suppose that nobody is now willing to underrate the wisdom of the position taken by our State Department with reference to the Chinese problem. The first recognition of the common sense, moderation and sense of equity exhibited by our Government came from the Chinese imperial authorities, who did precisely what, as we said, they should have an opportunity of doing; that is, they themselves brought to justice the parties chiefly responsible for the "Boxer" outrages. If anything further was needed to attest the reasonableness of our attitude, it is furnished in the memoranda which have just been submitted to our Secretary of State by the representatives of Germany and France. It will be observed that they accept what has been done in pursuance of our advice as a long step toward the solution of an extremely difficult question. As to the supplementary measures which they propose some obviously ought to be adopted, while others, upon close inspection, will probably

seem inadmissible. Indisputably, all the treaty Powers will acknowledge the expediency of pressing with a kind of sanctity which, perhaps, by his adherents. Government is: In what manner is the votes, yet of the aggregate popular poll is by no means easy. If the German Em- less than 5 per cent. So narrow a margin, peror means to suggest that the guilty parties should be handed over to the treaty Powers for punishment as he formerly proposed, the proposal is clearly inadmiswould entertain it for a moment, and it is prevailing sentiment in the part of the com- unite to make this year's lesson so plainly for our interests that the Chinese imperial authorities should respect themselves, and command, so far as possible, the respect of their subjects. The sen-

tences, therefore, imposed upon the mis-

leading counsellors who are accountable

national law must be executed by the Chi-

# will not be difficult for them to produce

have been carried out.

We pass to the memorandum presented to the Secretary of State by M. THIEBAUT. the French Chargé d'Affaires. As regards the punishment of the anti-foreign agitators and the maintenance of legation guards at Pekin, our position has been already taken and made known. We are mainmining a legation guard in the Chinese capital, and in pursuance of our advice the Chinese imperial authorities have themselves brought the guilty parties to justice To prohibit hereafter the importation of munitions of war into China would be futile, unless the Powers undertook to guard not only all the treaty ports but all the there were such misgivings here, actually innumerable harbors on the Chinese seatoast, and also to patrol the immense land trontiers of the Middle Kingdom. The nuggestion is absurd upon its face. than 13 per cent, against less than 5 per Equally injudicious is the demand that the forts between Pekin and the sea should influences which affected political sentibe demolished. What moral right have we to place the Chinese Government at the the Union wherever it had normal expres-Power? Should we insist upon depriving then still suffering from a spasmodic attack Pekin of its outlying fortifications, the of Populism nevitable result would be that the Manchu practically inaccessible.

longer. But, after the severe lesson which | and in 1896 to McKINLEY. has been just administered, we may assume that friendliness will continue at least elapsed since Pekin was previously capt-

ured in 1880. The same thing may be said about guaroutbreaks. Material guarantees we can-Moral guarantees alone can we obtain, shall have forgotten the lesson to which

Regent have been subjected. French memorandum is that which relates to the payment of pecuniary indemnities to the treaty Powers. It is by their treatment of this question that the variou foreign countries interested will betray Middle Kingdom. If they honestly desire and administrative entity under a Manchu sovereign, they will not impose on her a burden which, with her present financial resources, she would be unable to bear. In this matter we believe tha our State Department will demonstrate its sincerity, and that most of the treaty Powers will rally to its support.

#### Two Lawyers on a Title.

On a question of title, whether valid or unsound, there are few responsible citizens of the United States who would not prefer the opinion of GEORGE F. ED-MUNDS to that of WILLIAM J. BRYAN. Both gentlemen are lawyers, but the professional eminence of Mr. BRYAN is not yet so widely recognized that there is a hot chase after him as a legal adviser in matters where large interests are involved.

Mr. BRYAN has been travelling through the West pronouncing defective this nation's title to the Philippine Islands. In

" If a Republican says that the Filipinos belong to us, ask him how we got them, demand of him an abstract of title to the Filipinos and he cannot even show a quit claim deed from anybody who ever had any authority to give it."

Mr. EDMUNDS's opinion on the same question of title is equally brief, but it differs considerably from Mr. BRYAN'S. Mr. EDMUNDS Says:

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States all rules of international law, they are ours, we ought them and paid for them, and the inhabitants those islands are citizens or subjects of the United States just as surely as you and I are The title which Mr. EDMUNDS declares

to be sound and valid, and Mr. BRYAN sense of the voters generally. That was declares to be worthless in law, was conveyed to the United States from Spain by treaty.

It is worth remembering, in considering these two conflicting opinions, that while Mr. EDMUNDS had nothing to do with that treaty, Mr. BRYAN, as he himself has adthe transaction.

And now he is laboring vociferously to persuade Democrats that this title of his

### own making is fraudulent! Indications of McKinley's Election.

The Bryanite headquarters, in putting upon the Chinese imperial authorities the in- out specific "claims" of an overwhelming quiries suggested in the memorandum majority of the Electoral votes for BRYAN, submitted the other day to our State De- may express the honest feeling, or, at least, partment by Baron von STERNBURG, the hope, which actually sustains the spirits German Chargé d'Affaires. These inquiries of the candidate and his managers in this are: First, is the list contained in the edict | canvass. At about the same period in the of the Emperor Kwang-su regarding campaign of 1898 Mr. Danforth, then the the persons to be punished satisfactory Bryanite chief manager, was equally conand correct? In other words, does it fident of triumph, and the enthusiasm mainname the real instigators of the outrages, tained by BRYAN up to the very day of the and does it name all of them? Sec- election could not be called assumed. He ondly, are the proposed punishments had addressed great crowds throughout commensurate with the gravity of the the Union, and, as usually happens with crimes committed? This means that all notable candidates for elective office, he of the guilty parties must be condemned | became the more sanguine as his campaign to death, with the possible exception of proceeded, for to his view was presented Prince TUAN, who, as the father of the only the favorable side - thronged meetheir apparent, is invested in Chinese eyes ings everywhere and tumultuous applause

cannot be disregarded if the treaty Powers | It must be remembered that in this countruly desire to uphold the reigning Manchu | try political parties are so evenly divided dynasty. If our information is trustworthy, \ that the most "sweeping" national triumphs however, there is no penalty short of death | are won only by a small percentage of the which Tuan does not deserve. The third of aggregate of votes polled. In 1896, BRYAN the queries propounded by the Berlin got less than two-fifths of the Electoral carrying out of the punishments decreed to for all candidates, Mr. McKINLEY received be controlled by the Powers? This a majority of only a little over 2 per cent., is a subtle question, and the answer to it and his majority over BRYAN alone was of course, is beyond detailed calculation in advance by the most astute and best informed of campaign managers of either party. Its assurance is generally appreible. No self-respecting Government hensible only by a view which takes in the It wants another one. Let patriotic men certainly.

In 1896 the gravest anxiety as to the result of the election prevailed in New York. for the crimes committed against interand it is not exaggeration to say that men of property and business were pallid nese imperial authorities themselves, and with fear as the day for the decision approached. They had little or no doubt convincing evidence that the sentences about the result in this State, however, for the weakness of the Bryan canvass had and even in the city itself, always before the very stronghold of Democracy, it was over

twenty thousand. Small as was the margin of the McKinley majority over BRYAN in the Union as a whole, in this State it was more than onegave him majorities of a much higher percentage than he got of the whole vote of the Union; in Illinois, for instance, more ment in New York extended throughout

That is, New York proved to be the baromlynasty would fix its capital at Singanfu, eter of the national sentiment. Nor was which to every Power but Russia would be it unusual in exercising that office. At It is for this reason that the commercial every Presidential election since 1872 it courses now being established in some

free communication between Pekin and votes always going to the successful can- years' course in commerce and industry the seaboard. Of course, communication didate-in 1872 to GRANT, in 1876 to TILDEN, in the University of Pennsylvania, are will be unobstructed so long as the reign- in 1880 to GARFIELD, in 1884 to CLEVELAND, designed to be broadly educational as well ing family is friendly, and not an hour in 1888 to Harrison, in 1892 to CLEVELAND

This is not a mere chance, but a strictly forty years, which is the period that has because New York is the most popul have other and more elementary needs. lous State of the Union, but also because of its close business and financial antees against a renewal of the anti-foreign its population is most of all representative least the foundation of sound elementary not have, unless we are insincere in declar- as they are now, that it affords so unvarying ing ourselves opposed to any further dis- a test of that sentiment in the Nation. The of training, and we are beginning to hear memberment of China, or to the reduction | city of New York, too, represents the most of that country to the condition of Egypt. unchangeable Democracy, while the outside | cial text books are preparing for high State represents the most rigid Repuband these will consist of promises which licanism. Accordingly, the strength of more years to higher training, and for their will be kept until the individuals in power party feeling in each at any particular time is most accurately tested here. This the Emperor Kwang-su and the Empress | State passes to and fro between the parties according as, at the moment, either is the The most difficult question raised by the stronger in the popular confidence, and as it goes the Union goes. On whichever side of the political scales the business sentiment of New York puts its weight, it may be assumed that that sentiment generally will be put. So even is the party their real intentions with regard to the division in this State that the party which commands that confidence at an election to maintain China's territorial integrity is sure to win. The great mass of voters may obey partisan discipline, but the business sentiment, which judges coolly and judicially, turns the scales.

Now, how does all this apply to this canvass? Nothing is more obvious than that the sentiment of the business community of New York is now for the gold standard and consequently for Mr. McKin-LEY. It is practically unanimous and with it goes the vast preponderance of professional sentiment. That it is representative of such sentiment throughout the Union is not less obvious; and at the South no less than at the North. BRYAN, of course, will carry all the old Confederate South, but whoever is in touch with its business feeling and its superior intelligence knows that they hope for the election of Mr. McKinley and the consequent preservation of Southern prosperity. Actually the business sentiment in Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta and New Orleans is as strong for the gold standard as in New York; but the negro question prevents its expression at the South

Moreover, we have another practical test o apply to this election. The States won by the party of the gold standard in 1898 or 1899 have enough Electoral votes to give the triumph to Mr. McKinley next November, and they were carried by it at a time, the middle of his term, when the party of an Administration is most likely to suffer defeat, as past experience has proved abundantly. The nomination of BRYAN having again made the overthrow of the gold standard the issue, no other question in this canvass has weight with the intelligence of practical men and the common demonstrated by the Maine and Vermont elections. They were carried by gold majorities which of themselves afforded a test of the general sentiment that has always been sure in the past.

The Bryanites are asserting that the Gold Democrats are now with them; but everymitted, labored arduously with the Demo- body knows from personal acquaintance crats of the Senate for its ratification, and and from published expressions by nearly is personally responsible for the completion | all the more notable Gold Democrats that the great part of them are no less determined in their opposition to BRYAN and Bryanism now than they were in 1896. Such a revolt against a party, in this country of political divisions so close, always means its defeat. It is enough to turn a scale so evenly balanced. Moreover, the Silver Republiso that even in the silver States where it was then powerful enough to give BRYAN great relative majorities he will barely be able to save the Electoral votes he got in Kansas has completely recovered from its attack of Populism.

Such evidences of the superior strength of Mr. McKinley are worth infinitely more than all the " election forecasts," the approximate estimates of majorities, which political managers put out, for they are not guesses, but convincing facts.

# Gems of Democratic Patriotism.

The Hon. FRANK B. BURKE, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Indianapolis

district. " takes off his hat to no flag." The Hon. EDWARD W. CARMACK, a Demo cratic Representative in Congress from Tennessee, says that the war in the Philippines is "murder."

The Hon. RICHARD CROKER thinks "it is nothing short of murder to kill those poor devils, who think they are fighting for their freedom The Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER calls

the American soldiers in the Philippines 'swashbuckling murderers" and "drunkards, robbers and ravishers.

The Democratic party indulged in similar felicities of language during the Civil War. It has forgotten the lesson it got then, munity which decides all our national elec- memorable that hereafter no American tions, more particularly as it is manifested | shall dare to malign his flag and those who in States where it can be discovered most | carry it at the risk of their lives against the enemies of the United States.

# Commercial Schools

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, opened last Tuesday by the University of the City of New York, will undoubtedly fill a very useful field, though it does not aim to cover the ground required been made sufficiently manifest, but they by a general business education. It is had many misgivings about the West and admittedly the outcome of legislative more particularly the middle West. How- action in this State four years ago, when ever confident they may have been as to professional accountants were legally rec-New York, the result surprised them when ognized and regulated in their profession. the McKinley majority in the State was It will give highly specialized training in returned as more than a quarter of a million, accounts and finance. In other words it will be a professional school adapted for the needs of those who desire to pursue thorough courses of study in two or three business specialties.

Commercial training in our schools becoming one of the largest educational fifth. States of the middle West, as to which | demands of the times and the school now opened will represent only one phase of the advantages to be offered to young men destined for business. How to meet this demand in the broadest educational sense so that students in business courses shall cent. It was demonstrated that the same acquire not only the general and technical information that will be helpful in business. but also breadth of view, and a philosophical knowledge of the world of affairs, is the mercy of a sudden attack upon the part of sion, except in the silver-producing States, problem that is now engaging many of our Japan, or Russia, or any other maritime specifically, and in Kansas, which was leading educators. The fact is fully recognized that business men have come fully to vie with the legal profession as leaders in thought and action in the economic, political and social affairs of the country. to the French damaged for has been such a baremeter, its Electoral of our higher institutions, such as the four

as technically advantageous. But most of the youth and young men who, in constantly increasing numbers, logical consequence. It is not merely are entering upon commercial careers Many of them are compelled to seek employment while still early in their teens, and association with the whole, and because educators are planning to give them at of the composition of the American people | training in commercial education; others are able to complete the secondary course of commercial high schools, and commerschool use. Others are able to give still advantage more extended courses are being introduced in some of the colleges and universities as the "business course' in the University of California, and the course in commerce and industry" in the University of Pennsylvania. These three grades of commercial studies are to be supplemented by still more highly technical and specialized schools such as that which has just been opened in the University of the City of New York.

To provide the various classes of bust ness students with these advantages is an obligation the country owes to them. The problem is not a simple one. There are wide differences of opinion as to how much the commercial education should include and what methods should be used in imparting it. Commercial education, in fact, is in the formative period in this country. It has made much more progress in Europe. But it is now commanding the widest attention in our educational centres and its progress bids fair to be commensurate with the remarkable expansion of our commercial and industrial interests.

#### The Dedham Dreadful

Dark clouds encircle what would be the head of the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS if he had not a special dispensation of genius permitting him not to wear one. Dedham is white with lightnings and all her windows are shuttered. Her mighty one growls and mutters. If the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE continues to tell the truth about the little demonstration of applied Bryanism in Victor, Colorado, there may be ' a sequel that will make Mr. ROOSEVELT regret that his ill-advised friends have forced the truth to be told.'

The Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has met many tough shapes of man and beast, but what can he do when the Man Eater of Dedham springs at him? The power that has swept Vermont and Maine for the Democrats so many times and crushed the Bay State Democracy into a small but compact mass is not to be thought on without ear and trembling.

The unbelieving Lodge laughs and inites Mr. WILLIAMS to cleanse his bosom of the awful secret. Mr. Longe forgets that it is only the silence of the Dedham DEMOS-THENES that will make him really aweinspiring. Who ever saw him in a fifteenminute fit of it? He will not hire Faneuil Hall for the purpose of "branding" Mr. ROOSEVELT and "hurling back the lie" at Mr. Lodge. No, if we have learned anything of that noble nature in some years' study, it is his purpose to punish Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. Longe and the rest of the world by shutting up for twenty-

four consecutive hours. Not what Mr. WILLIAMS proposes to de to Mr. ROOSEVELT or to Mr. Longe, but what their unfeeling, conduct has done to him is the sequel and the calamity.

I voice the sentiment of hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters.—Col. Jim GUFFEY.

picturesque and the Guffeyesque, when we say that no sweeter and tenderer dream than Col. Jim Guppey ever flitted through the ivory 1896, even if they do not go against him. gate of Democratic politics. The Hon. Gum SHOE, formerly SHIRT TAIL, BILL STONE, glides through the world on shoes of gossamer, sipping at rainbows or nibbling at his lunar green cheese with a happy heart and looking wiser than the Seven Sages in a tapestry. But Col. JIM GUPPRY is the pensive Fairy Prince who seeks the Singing Bough of harmony. "Guff," 'GUPPEY '-most excellent good words.

Our classical friend, the Hon BENTONICS McMillinus of Tennessee, has decided to have Col. BRYAN elected on "the Ides of November chronological phrase which we seem to have heard not more than two or three million times before. But McMillinus will have to revis his calendar. His man will come in on the Greek Calends, which is much the same as the

It was a waste of time for the Peerless to bother himself about the Gas Belt. He has held t, without challenge, for four years.

Col. Mose Wermore has been hurt in hi heart, described by a faithful Wetmorist as bigger than all outdoors and all inside." you will look in summer resorts," said Col BRYAN the other day, "you will find there the eneficiaries of protection." And Col. Mose looks in summer resorts and he sees his bosom's brother, Col. BRYAN, among Col. Mose's stately bleasure domes at Minocqua or hunting the rabbit intrepidly in Col. Mose's game reser vation. To be called a protectionist by those lips, to be stricken by that hand! What skills it to skin the Octopus and then be skinned by a marble-hearted flend?

The Hon, LEONIDAS LIVINGSTON, M. C. formerly of the Farmers' Alliance and still of Georgia, has returned to Washington with nighty news. He tells the Times of that town that "New Jersey will be carried by BRYAN and STEVENSON with an old-time Democratic maority." He "has delivered a speech in every important centre of New Jersey," which insures every important centre f or B. & S. LEONIDAS ought to be imported into New York at once He may as well carry a few States more.

I am sitting by the sea. -RICHARD LEGALLIENNE in the Boston Transcrip:

" O happy, happy sea. Flow fast o'er marsh and fen;

He never will.

Be guick, O tide, to kiss the wide Locks of LE GALLIENNE!" But Mr. LE GALLIENNE will not be content with sitting by the sea. He will want to sit on and what can the sea do then but dry up?

# Galveston's High Water Record.

From the Galveston Daily News Mr. Wilcox, assistant engineer to Capt. C. S Riche, United States Engineer Corps, in charge f this district, has recorded the tide which aused an invasion of the city by the Gulf on the fateful day of the storm. The tide, which ordinarily rises from two to two and a half feet, registered a maximum of from 1215 feet to 14 feet above mean low tide on Saturday, Sept. 8. Engineer Wilcox has been engaged locating a line of level from the Denver resurvey to the Sealy Hospital and measuring all high water marks to obtain this information.

Considering that Gaiveston is from six to ten feet above mean low tide, some idea of the volume of water that inundated the island is furnished in this tide register. Of course this means simply the rise of tide on the level and does not take into consideration the high waves and destructive breakers that piled the Guif waters house high in some parts of the city. The storm wave of from four to six feet high, reported by Dr. Cline of the Weather Bureau, rode on top of this high tide and raging sea, and forced by the hurricane formed an avalanche which no power could resist. feet above mean low tide on Saturday, Sept. 8

# THE DISHONEST DOLLAR.

The Venerable Son-in-Law of Thurlow Weed Discusses the Real Issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For hundreds of years weak Governments in financial distress have occasionally resorted to the expedient of debasing or alloying the currency; but it has been resorted to for national and not for Now, Mr. Bryan proposes to give in gold coin

to the silver mine owners and speculators of this country, of Mexico and the whole world substantially a bonus of 100 per centum on the market value of silver. What is this but a proposition for an enormous bribe to the silver interest to give him the Presidency of the United States? The people are to bear all the burthen and run all the risk of the experiment and the silver owners are to reap all the benefits, Such a policy would bankrupt any Government and call for the expenditure indefinitely of hundreds of millions of dollars There is no possible way of making fifty cents in silver equal to one dollar in gold. It is as difficult as the invention of perpetual motion or the discovery of the philosopher's stone. No prestidigitateur has ever been able to make a dollar out of a fraction of a dollar. Mr. Bryan's experiment can be summarized in the following equation:

50 \_\_\_ 100, This is a mathematical absurdity.

If the Government pays silver mine owners double the value of the product of their mines, why should not the gold mine owners be paid at the same ratio, thus giving one hundred dollars in currency for fifty dollars in gold bullion? This would create a national debt equal to all the gold currency issued from the mints. If silver is received by the United States at about on -half its value, if Mr. Bryan's reasoning is sound, why does he not advocate its reception at one-fourth or even one-tenth of its market value, thus doubling or quintupling the supposed benefits? If silver is coined at less than its market value, where shall the limit be fixed? The Mexican silver dollar and the Russian silver rouble have depreciated below par at various percentages at different dates. Shall we follow these examples? What solid and substantial reason is there why silver should be coined at less than its real value any more

than gold? It is a dangerous precedent in a republic for a Presidential candidate to offer bribes to owners of silver or of any other mines. If this Government gives silver mine owners double the value of their bullion then all persons compelled to take the depreciated currency should receive double prices for their products in order to produce equality in business transactions.

Counterfeiting, "clipping" and mutilating the currency has always teen considered one of the most beinous of crimes. The Government itself should not sail so near the shores of crimi-

If silver is received and coined at a fraction of its real value, why not nickel and copper? The heresy of fixing a false ratio between silver and gold should be utterly repudiated by the bonest American people. The fixing of such a ratio should, as it was originally intended, be on the basis of the actual and real market values of the two metals.

If we should attempt to establish the error that sixteen ounces of silver are equal to one ounce of gold, we could not impose our standard on other nations, and it would degrade our country in the business and monetary centres of all nations.

No financier, politician or statesman is farsighted enough to foresee the numerous complications and calamities which would surely result from such a vain and dishonest experiment. If silver is used as currency, it should be on the basis as near as possible of its market and real

Every dollar coined at an American mint and impressed with our national character should be substantially worth a dollar and be received as a dollar in every part of the world. ALBANY, Oct. 6. WILLIAM BARNES, SR.

M'KINLEY ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Ottendorfer's Newspaper Makes

'Choice of Evils" Wisely. From the Staats Zeitung of To-day The Democrats have not succeeded in the attempt, undertaken by their convention, to make imperialism the paramount issue and to place the silver question in the rear. Their own candidate has frustrated all efforts in this direction by his letter of acceptance, in which he took a decided stand for free sliver coinage. and by asserting in numerous speeches that he and his party had not changed their attitude toward the financial question since 1896. This means that William J. Bryan is still resolved to use his whole power to destroy the gold standard and to bring about the

free and unlimited coinage of silver. It would have been possible to overlook many of the weaknesses of the Democratic candidate if he had stood firmly upon the ground he took in his speech of acceptance in Indianapolis. But after he has shown, in his formal letter of acceptance and in numerous speeches delivered since then, that he has not learned, annot and will not learn anything in regard to the financial question, that his ignorance and lack of perception in this direction are incurable, he must be considered the greater immediate danger. His election would undoubtedly produce a widespread dis turbance of present economic conditions, from which ject a large part of the American people to severe suf

It is not well to rely too firmly upon the hope that Congress will not contain a majority friendly to silver. The lack of confidence in William J. Bryan's character is so pronounced that his election would suffice to produce grave economic convulsions, even if his hands were completely iled. But he can do untold harm without the assistance of Congress. And we must consider that his election would be interpreted by the politicians as a victory of silver. Politicians are always anxious to be on the popular side of every question, and it is more than possible that, as President, Bryan would be able to secure a majority for his schemes in both houses of Congress. Many of the Senators and Congressmen who are now opposed to free coinage have voted for it before when they thought the majority of the people desired it, and they

While we earnestly desired an entirely different so lution and must acknowledge that we are bitterly dis appointed, we cannot resist the conclusion that the success of the Republican ticket, while undoubtedly a grave evil, will be the lesser of two evils, and that, herefore, the election of William McKinley will be connected with less immediate danger than that of

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Torn by

loubt, I ask your aid in the following: Being a Gold Democrat, I voted as such in 1896 against the 16 to 1 proposition. Believing in 1900 that there is no such thing as 16 to 1 alive, I separate the issues as now existing and find that I am heartly in favor of "expan-sion," knowing it to be good alike for the country and individual, but am equally opposed to the "frusts" as hatched under the influence of the Republican in-H. C. KOEMPEL.

If 16 to 1 is not alive, then the Democratic party is not alive; 16 to 1 is the cardinal principle of the party platform, as it is of the party candidate. If the Democracy is worthy of any belief for its profession it will, if successful, establish 16 to 1. If it does not it will be because it is so decritful that public approval of it would be a national calamity. Our correspondent thinks he is opposed to trusts.

Then he is opposed to any partnership or incorporated stock company, in which category every so called trust now belongs. What laws there are against these capitalistic consolidations that have ot been pronounced unconstitutional are generally Republican in origin. But nobody, Democrat, Republican or Populist, has yet devised any valid scheme for getting rid of them that would no wine out the very foundations of business partnership and the rights of property. In our opini scheme will be found. But, whatever the future is to do, the whole trust agitation is now nothing but agi tation, without definite form or purpose, and there t nothing in it out of which a genuine partisan issue

can be made. If our friend is in favor of expansion, he will vote the Republican ticket. If he is in favor of upholding the sovereignty o the United States in territory legally belonging to

it, he will vote the Republican ticket.

If instead of taking a fiyer in Populism on the strength of his own misbelief in Democratic sincerity he is in favor of making sure that the gold standard shall ite preserved, and that the country shall be secured in its reputation for common honesty, he

# SHORTHAND IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

duced into the high schools of Chicago, the an-

nouncement caused very little surprise, for in

Should Stenography Be a Part of the Com mon School Education? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The demand which has arisen in the last ten years for clerks who can write shorthand and thus render themselves doubly serviceable as office assistants, has given the educational theorists of the country an opportunity to include further their obby. When it was reported some time ago that a course in stenography had been intro-

> that town of big feet and spelling reform surprises are too frequent to be alarming. But the mania which yearns for experiments and new-fangled notions in our public schools has not been confined to the Windy City; it has spread both east and west of there, and at present there are strong indications that the contagion is becoming dangerous. A report comes from Buffalo that a discussion is in progress there as to the advisability of following the example of Chicago and adding stenography to the regular studies to be taught in the high schools of that place. Instruction in the art now forms a regular feature of Buffalo's night schools, as it does of those in New York, but complaint is made that the term of the night schools is too short to render the shorthand

> course of real value. In other words, when a pupil in the night schools fancies he knows the difference between in "involute stroke" and a "grammalogue" he is obliged to lay aside his books until the beginning of another term, during which time his tenographic ideas are apt to make good their sscape. And it is further asserted in support of the day school course that many of the young people in the night schools who seek to become possibly Supreme Court stenographers or Congressional reporters are wofully deficient in their knowledge of grammar school English. To put it mildly, some of them would be puzzied to distinguish between a verb and a paral-

lelogram. It is argued that in the commercial high schools of the borough of Brooklyn the short-hand branch has been very successful, and that it might be adopted advantageously in high schools generally; but to such a proposition there are strong and convincting objections. In the first place, there has long been a disposition on the part of school superintendents to sacri-fice geography, history, arithmetic and other common branches, a practical familiarity with which should constitute the foundation of all knowledge, for studies which properly should be left only to graduates in the regular course. The tendency to overburden the minds of pu-pils with this, that and the other subject is alto-gether too prevalent, and it cannot be checked too speedily. schools of the borough of Brooklyn the short-

gether too prevaient, and it cannot be checked too speedily.

Public school teaching of shorthand, in particular, should be condemned. The subject is of its-if one of the most fascinating, and is, consequently, one of the most dangerous to teach in conjunction with other branches. Ninetenths of his thoughts is sure to be concentrated on "pen and ink skyrockets" when the teacher thinks Johnny is memorizing his geography. Besides, parents should be aware, if their children are not, that the most speedy stenographers in the country would to-day be dismai failurs if they had neglected to acquire the necessary groundwork, in the form of a good common school education, before they undertook to master "pot hooks." mon school education, before they diddle to master "pot hooks."

Don't let any one, and particularly the superintendents of our high schools, imagine for a
moment that a knowledge of shorthand can
ever atone for ignorance of the ordinary high
achool studies."
T.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

#### "THE GOOD DR. BRYAN." A Democratic Soldier From the Philippines Tells of the Tagals' Main Hope.

From the Globe-Democrat. SAN ANTONIO Tex., Oct. 2. - Capt. Lee Hall of the Thirty-third Regiment, United States Volunteers, who or the past year has been on duty with his regiment in the Philippines, is now in this city on sick leave. Capt. Hall is an old ranger, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and is known throughout the entire State of Texas as a reliable man and faithful citizen and an energetic soldier. In speaking of the Philippine situation this evening, Capt Hall said:

"There is no organized force of Filipinos opposed to the authority of the United States. The Tagalogs. who represent about one-third of the population of the islands, are responsible for the disturbances in the islands, and they have leavened the lower classes with the spirit of sedition. The better element is postively against war and is only too glad to acknowl edge the protectorate of the United States.

"The Tagalogs have received the impression that with the election of Bryan the war will cease, the American troops be recalled and the Islands given Dr Bryan who will relieve them of all their woes, d have been instructed to hold out until after elec on, when they will come into their own.

"This talk, the promise of the Democracy, has bee the cause of many an American soldier's death—death which came to him from ambush at the hands of an irresponsible mob, which, in its ignorance, knows noth ing except what is taught them by these disciples o Democracy. If McKinley were reflected to morrow there would be peace in two months or less, because these Tagalogs know that the purpose of the Administration is to put down this rebellion, which has now fallen into outlawry. "I am a Democrat, but I and every soldier in the

Philippines know that the spirit which makes these Tagalogs shoot American soldiers from ambush is kept alive by American so called Democracy, which promises them, in case of success in November, a happy issue out of all their troubles "These promises are responsible for the blood now

#### hed in the Philippines.' An Interview With a Bootblack.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I asked an talian bootblack to day whom he was going to vote or. He shook his head and said, "No vote. Try get papers. Can't write name." "Well," said I, "whom are the Italians for ?

He replied: "Some McKinley. Some Bryan Don't make difference to me. McKinley 'lected, black boots. Bryan 'lect d, black boots. I tink McKinley better times. Four years 'go people hunt ash barrels for bread. Now all work 'cept lazy 'n don't want

NEW YORK, Oct. 5. D. R. MARSHALL

# Dr. Johnson's House at Lichfield.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Tues day. Sept. 18, the 191st anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the Mayor and Aldermen the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Lichfield and the principal residents of the district assembled in the Guildhall, Lichfield, to receive as a gift from Alderman Lieut -Col. John Gilbert, V. O., a native of the city, the deeds of Dr. Samuel Johnson's birth-place as a gift to the city, that the historic building may be carefully preserved and well cared for, and passed on to future generations as the birthplace of that distinguished citizen.

may be an of future generations as passed on to future generations as that distinguished citizen.

The house stands in the market place, where Dr. Johnson's father, Michael Johnson, kept a book-seller's shop, and has not been materially altered since that time. The property came into possession since that time. The property came into possession since that time. The property came into possession help. seller's shop, and has not been materially altered sine that time. The property came into possession of the Johnson family in 1707. Michael Johnson died intestate in 1731, leaving Samuel Johnson heir at law. In 1735 symuel Johnson obtained a mortgage on the property, which was paid off in 1757 by a lady well known in the life and history of Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Lucy Porter. Dr. Johnson died in 1784. Sir Joshua Reynolds was one of the executors of his will. The property was divided among certain relatives and changed hands several times, lastly being purchased by Lleut. Col. Gilbert.

It is intended to use the house as a museum of Shakespeare at Stratford on Avon.

HACKENSACK N. J., Oct. 2.

HACKENSACK N. J., Oct. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An outrage an be witnessed any foggy morning at South and Hamilton ferries. A long line of teams waiting for Hamilton ferries. A long line of teams waiting for boats will pack in together as close as the drivers can contrive to do so that there is no aperture large enough for a person to get through—which fact seems to be thoroughly enjoyed by the truck drivers.

It is no uncommon sight to see massengers coming off the boats, women earrying children, &c., compelled to pick their way up through the middle of Whitehall street as far as front street before finding the opportunity to get through to the sidewalk.

J. P. O. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

# What shap is to freeze the soul are these

That sit in a cave of night? Ham Lewis's Bloody Gorgon and Ig Donnelly's Troglodyte.

'Mid horrid groans the flesh and bones Of their captives they devous They eat a Democrat every day.

A Populist every hour. O, crunch, crunch, crunch, at their awful lunch.

They squat and eat with glee And every once in a while they yell: "Hurrah for Monopoly!"

Us, but bless you, that don't count," The Troglodyte at the Gorgon grinned. "We are not paramount."

"Nebraska Bill has sworn to kill

# SEQUOIA AND GRANT PARKS

Abound With Game and Rainbow Trons Glant Trees-Magnificent Scenery. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- In his annual

the Secretary of the Interior Capt. West, Ninth Cavalry, acting superinte of the Sequola and Grant National parks, a careful résumé of the condition of the which is of particular interest at this owing to the extensive and general i in the preservation of the giant trees, \* of which are not found in any other Capt. West points out that, altheren quoia Park was established by Congress t never thought it proper to expend a on the park until 1900, when \$10,000 w. propriated. Of this \$800 was expended for repair of the Old Colony Mill Road. This road had not been used for ten years and was in a very bad condition. It is very narrow and permits teams to pass only at rare intervals, so Capt. West recommends the appropriation of \$1,000 for widening it. An extension of this road to the Giant Forest, eight and one-half miles distant, has been begun, but the \$9,200 set aside for this purpose will be insufficient carry the extension through, and \$10,000

additional is asked for this purpose. He also recommends appropriations for the construction of trails to different points. Within the park limits are 5,440 acres of patented lands, and shingle and lumber mills are denuding the forest at these points. He recommends the purchase of the claims. Game within the park, and that which escapes from its limits, is being slaughtered ruthlessly in the absence of the troops, and the employment of two rangers is recommended. The principal large game is deer, bear and panther, or California lion, and the small animals are the fisher coyote, black wolf, gray squirrel and chipmunk, with grouse, mountain quail and other birds in abundance. The principal fish is the rainbow trout in nearly all the

and other birds in abundance. The principal fish is the rainbow trout in nearly all the streams, while golden trout are found nowhere in the world save near Mount Whitney.

The best route for reaching the park is to leave the railroad at Visalia, Tulare county, Cal., proceeding through a park-like country of beautiful oak groves, through citrus orchards and up the main Kaweah River to Three Rivers, a distance of about twenty-live miles. A few miles further the road meets the Old Colony Mill Road, which winds in and out around ash Mountain, with gentle curves and easy grades, until the Old Colony Mill site is reached at an altitude of 5,400 feet, the distance being 21 miles. Here a magnificent view of the San Joaquin Valley and the Coast Range Mountains may be obtained, with the Giant Forest to the eastward and range after range of mountains to the south. The extension of the road to the Giant Forest passes through a beautiful and thickly timbered region, affording a fine view of the magnificent scenery of the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River, five miles beyond the Old Colony Mill. A bridge will span this stream at a height of fifty feet, resting on solid granite abutments.

The road extends to the western slope of the mesa, up 1,300 feet, to the Giant Forest, a distance of three miles. This is situated on a high tableland from 0,300 to 7,500 feet above sea level, bounded on the east by the bare granite Alta Peaks, on the north and west by the cation of the Marble Fork and on the south level, bounded on the east by the bare granite Alta Peaks, on the north and west by the cañon of the Marble Fork and on the south by the cañon of the Marble Fork and on the south by the cañon of the Middle Fork of the Kaw eah River. The forest is estimated to contain from 1,000 to 3,000 sequolas over fifteen feet in diameter, as well as numerous pines and firs almost as large. The largest sequoia, the General Sherman, is said to have a circum ference of 105 feet at the base. The trees are so thickly grown that their branches touch and the rays of the sun rarely reach the ground.

Other places of interest are the Sunset and Morror rocks, on the western and southern edges of the tableland, vertical rocks hundreds of feet in height and affording fine views of the San Joaquin Valley. Marble Falls, where the Marble Fork cuts through a marble ridge over 1,500 feet in height, as seen from Admiration Point, 3,000 feet above the cañon, presents one of the finest views in the world. Across the Middle Fork are the beautiful Castle Rocks, of white granite, needle shaped, and several hundred feet in altitude. East of the forest are the

Middle Fork are the beautiful tastle Rocks, or white granite, needle shaped, and several hundred feet in altitude. East of the forest are the Alta meadows, from Panoramic Point, in which are seen a circle of magnificent views of beautiful mountain ranges and the San Joaquin Valley. In Grant Park which is two miles square, are more than 125 sequoias. Capt. West points out that the economic value of the Sequoia Park lies in the fact that it protects the waterout that the economic value of the Sequoia Park lies in the fact that it protects the watershed of the San Joaquin Valley, and that the destruction of its timber would ruin the irrigation in that vicinity. He says the owners of tracts of land in the forest intend to erect sawmills and begin the destruction of the timber as soon as the road is completed to the forest, which would prove the ruination of the fruit ranches watered by the Kaweah River. The great fall of the rivers which flow through the park, thousands of feet within a few miles, affords valuable facilities for electric power to be used for pumping water for irrigation in the valley. The Mount Whitney Power Company has already installed, west of the park, a plant for this purpose, costing half a million dollars. A total appropriation the two parks of \$21,000 is recommended.

#### BANKERS' RAID ON ANTIQUES. Old Virginia Furniture and Silverware Dis-

covered at Richmond. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. & -The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association here came as a blessing to the quality folks of this part of the Old Dominion. The bankers did not seek the means of showing their appreciation of the hospitality afforded but stumbled upon it

accidentally. The Woman's Exchange was entered on Wednesday by a banker who was attracted by the sight of a stately old hall clock peering gloomily from its windows. He went in and found a treasure trove of antiques that had been waiting for a purchaser for a score and more of years. The exchange is a resort of the impovrished fine folks in hours of distress and the fine folks of the Old Dominion have seen many such hours since the war. A family deprived of its head often finds itself with nothing but debts and a mansion full of fine mahogany, silverware, rosewood furniture and other relics of past splendor. These they send to the exchange to be offered politely for sale and with no one knowing who has sent them except the women

in charge. The banker who made the discovery found rare old piece of mahogany that he had wanted for his den for years. It was a combination sideboard, bureau, cellarette, writing desk and what not. It even had the secret drawers that

what not. It even had the secret drawers that occasionally a banker will need for such papers as it would not be well for his own folk to pread and study. He paid \$100 for the piece—a price that he considered very cheap.

A Cleveland banker heard about this purchase and hurried to the exchange to look over the rare things reported as being there. He bought \$500 worth of them—rosewood sideboards, claw feet tables and chairs, old-fashioned sewing stands that our great grandmothers used to sit at in the Colonial days, and silver candlesticks and dishes that have not been used in half a century. When he drew his check for the \$500 if represented more money than the Exchange represented more money than the Exchange had taken in in any previous year. The money goes to various pleasant-faced old ladies who have seen far better days and to whom the re-ceipts from the sale of their old things will come The other bankers went to the exchange also.

# and every bit of mahogany and silver or b and every bit of mahogany and silver or b and every bid print and bicture and hall c was taken and paid well for. The sale for week went up into the thousands.

all of Ethics. Facts prove that about 95 per cent. of business men fall to succeed, and only 5 per cent, of the whole have ufficient "all 'round" business ability to sustain themselves independently. Severe competition has ore d the large business concerns to be cooperative in their methods. The modern establishment is so cooperative in its workings that most successful business men must frankly admit that their success has Statistics show that the best organized and most fa-

orably located manufacturing and mercantile instiutions do not make over 215 to 314 per cent, on sales. Even if they give their customers goods at cost, they would not benefit them much in a pecuntary way. If a straightforward customer becomes involved, we endeavor to assist him as far as we can consistently. If a firm meets with adversity and makes an bonest failure, it is almost the universa; custom for mercantile creditors to say: "Pay what you feel you are able

#### to. Attempt no more.' The Hon. Charles Tracey for Mckinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the list prominent Democrats of this State who are for McKinley and against Bryan, you fall to include the Hon. Charles Tracey, ex-Member of Congress from the Albany district. His name belongs in the list. ALBANY, Oct 6.

#### Modern Definition of a Centurion. From the Chicago News.

"Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher a small pupil, "what is a centurion?" "He's a few that rides a hundred miles on a bike," promp answered Johnny.